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## THE ROADSIDE SPRING.

BY NATHAN D. URBAN.

I remember a spot the roadside nigh,  
Beneath a spreading and noble oak,  
Where a little spring opened its lustrous  
eyes.  
That blinked with so merry and wise a  
look  
That hardly a traveler bent to sip  
The waves of its gentle welcoming.  
But breathed a prayer, as they touched his  
lip,  
Upon the roadside spring.

The dust-covered tramp there paused to  
sit,  
And the footsore peddler a-near would  
take  
The load from his back, and there pause a  
bit,  
His burning thirst in the shade to slake;  
And the men in the fields were at noon its  
guests.  
When they opened their lunch-packs under  
the tree,  
And there all merrily rang their jests,  
As they quaffed of its waters free.

When I chanced to be gathering berries  
near,  
Full of it I clambered the rails to sip  
The liquid life of its honest cheer.  
With a grateful heart and a thirsty lip;  
Or, whenever I rode with my father nigh,  
A little tin cup we would always bring,  
And stop to brim it with sparkling high  
From the beautiful roadside spring.

Its glance had a strange and accusing look  
To the parched lips of a drunkard that some-  
time came,  
And its voice, as from under the earth it  
broke,  
Must have touched his heart, with its  
muttered blame.  
Just as it reassured and smiled,  
With bubbling chuckle and laughing  
mirth,  
The poor dumb brute, or the winsome  
child,  
That knelt at its flashing brink.

Ah! no waters have ever seemed half so  
sweet  
Though I've wandered wide over land  
and sea,  
As the spring that drew up its shining fath-  
oms  
From the dust of the road by the old  
oak tree.

And I would that my spirit again could  
fold  
In the restless reach of its weary wing  
The sweetness and joy that I knew of old  
By the innocent roadside spring.

—New York Weekly.

## Conquered at Last.

BY MRS. A. ELMORE.

A LONG, vacant office oppo-  
site one of the principal  
hotels in Kansas City,  
Mo., had found an at-  
tractive tenant. Very rap-  
idly all the indications of neglect dis-  
appeared under the vigorous superin-  
tendence of a cheery faced, brisk little  
woman, who unceremoniously ejected  
the spiders, and cemented the en-  
trances through which many mice  
came and went hitherto without fear  
of molestation.

A dusky faced "artist in lime" pre-  
sided for a few hours, and was fol-  
lowed by a painter, who eyed the brisk  
little lady tenant very critically while  
obeying her orders.

One after another added specimens  
of their skill and were dismissed, un-  
til in the full splendor of a bright-hued  
carpet, lace curtains, burnished chan-  
delliers, tasteful furniture, and all the  
little odds and ends that go to prove a  
woman's presence, the occupant felt  
that she was "at home."

Then at the foot of her stairs, and on  
her entrance door, appeared some of  
very modest signs, reading simply, "A.  
Badenheimer, M. D."

Scarcely had "the new sensation" in  
news opened its wings for a free flight  
over the city to announce the presence  
of the audacious female—who, of  
course, being "a stranger," must also  
be "an adventuress"—when she was  
called to the hotel over the way to at-  
tend one of the guests, who had been  
discovered by the chambermaid in the  
delirium of a violent attack of fever.

The mandate, "Run for a doctor!"  
was obeyed by a veritable son of Erin,  
who returned in a state of excitement  
about "the lady doctor" which far ex-  
ceeded that produced by the probabili-  
ty that the sick man was beyond the  
reach of medical aid.

Very quietly Miss Badenheimer  
donned her neat hat, turned the key in  
her door, and crossed the street to visit  
her first patient in her new home in the  
West.

Self-possessed, conscious of her abil-  
ity, as well as her womanliness, she  
entered the room, where three or four  
men were vainly endeavoring to con-  
trol the patient.

With a half muttered curse one of  
the men glanced contemptuously at the  
slight figure and girlish face, and rudely  
blurted out:

"I sent for a doctor—what brought  
you here?"

"I am a physician, and came at your  
siding," replied the lady, very quiet-  
ly, as she walked toward the window,  
where the sick man was struggling in  
the hands of his captors.

A slight start and a half-suppressed  
exclamation of surprise caused the first  
speaker to say, emphatically:

"There's a woman doctor for you.

Shows the white feather at the first  
ugly sight."

Apparently not heeding his words  
the lady placed her ungloved hand on  
the sick man's brow, saying, softly:

"You are very ill and must be quiet.  
Allow these men to place you on the  
bed."

Almost instantaneously a change  
came over the man, and he submitted,  
without another word of remonstrance  
to the kindly attentions offered him by  
strangers.

"Do you happen to know him?"  
asked the landlord, rather abruptly, as  
he turned toward the little lady.

"I think that I have met him before  
to-day," she answered, "but there is no  
time to lose in unnecessary talk. I  
must go to see to his comfort."

And I must have a room

more remote from the noise of the  
street. He cannot recover here."

"Oh, then, you stick to his being your  
patient, do you?" rather sneeringly  
from the landlord.

"I certainly do," was the answer, in  
a tone so firm, and accompanied by a  
look so determined that no ordinary  
man would dare to gainsay either.

"As might have been expected, "the  
doctor" had her own way, retaining  
her position as physician and blending  
it with that of a very attentive nurse.

The days went by with a scarcely  
perceptible change in the consuming  
fever so loath to relax its hold on an  
attractive victim, but in spite of the  
croakings, the indignations and ill-  
concealed contempt, the change did  
come at last which promised and was  
followed by convalescence.

Then her patient became exacting of  
attention to such a degree as almost to  
scandalize some of the lady guests,  
who envied the doctor in her privilege  
of ministering to such a fine specimen  
of young manhood as the sick stranger  
appeared to be, during the brief space  
of time he had spent among them pre-  
vious to his sudden prostration by an  
almost fatal illness.

After envy came surprise, and there  
were whispers of a "real romance"  
somewhere in the past of those two  
lives now so harmoniously mingling.

For once surprise was correct, and the  
romance culminated very unexpectedly  
to those who had watched and won-  
dered.

For days telegrams had been speed-  
ing back and forth, to and from some  
unmarked place, the full tenor of which  
could not be quite ascertained by the  
most careful scrutiny of the lady who  
leaned over the banisters whenever she  
dispatched a messenger, to see that he  
hurriedly went on his way.

The telegrams were followed by the  
presence of Papa Badenheimer, a stout  
looking, evidently "well to do" and  
very jolly old farmer, whose hearty  
laugh and merry jokes enlightened the  
inquisitive as to the post of doctor and patient.

"Anna," the old gentleman explained,  
was determined to be a doctor, arguing  
always that was "her sphere," and  
that "she should never marry any  
one." Her lover bitterly opposed her  
ambitious ambition, until, at last,

after a long and bitter struggle, they  
parted, the one to seek the long-cov-  
ered knowledge within the walls of a re-  
nowned medical school, where she won  
the first honors of her class, as well as  
her coveted diploma. The other went  
out from home with bitter thoughts  
and exaggerated ideas of his wrongs.

He was fast becoming a cynic of the  
world when the fever, which was to  
him a good angel, came with such  
conquering power as even his  
vigorous frame could not withstand.

Fate, or fortune, or special providence  
—call it what you will—had brought  
those two together again, the one help-  
less and suffering, the other strong and  
brave.

When the doctor's battle with dis-  
ease had ended, and the trophy was  
fairly won, she, too, struck her colors  
to another victor, whose warfare is not  
always so open as was hers. Against  
the wary warrior and time honored  
strategist, love, she was not proof,  
more than are any of her sex.

When her patient was able to travel  
the "Office" lost its tenant, the modest  
signs and pretty furniture were packed  
and sent away for the adorning of an-  
other home, the cornerstone of which  
would be laid in the farmhouse where  
her ambitious wings first tried their  
strength.

Dr. Badenheimer maintained always  
that she had proved her fitness for her  
profession, yet laughingly acknowl-  
edged that a man's will, backed by his  
love and a woman's tender heart, in  
conspiracy, are certain some time to  
overcome the highest ambition an ag-  
gressive woman can hold.—New York  
Weekly.

A New Joe Jefferson Story.

I saw Joseph Jefferson during the  
first week of his "Rivals" revival in  
1880 at the Arch Street Theatre. Ten  
years later, when I knew him person-  
ally, I found him off the stage as he  
was on—a charming companion. The  
only example of his dry humor that I  
now recall was the result of a slight  
incident which took place in Union  
Square, before a store where the actor  
occasionally stopped to purchase  
painting materials. I was at his elbow  
as he alighted from his carriage and as  
I saluted him I said: "Buying paint  
for the country, Mr. Jefferson?"

He halted, and in those shrewd old  
eyes—Celtic eyes—was just the ghost  
of a twinkle.

"Better paint barns than the town,  
young man!" and he went into the  
shop for his tubes, brushes and canvas.  
It was characteristic of Joseph  
Jefferson.—World's Work.

United States Silver in Canada.

The Canadian banks are to be al-  
lowed a commission of three-eighths  
per cent. for collecting American silver  
and turning it over to the Government  
for export. This is not sufficient to  
tempt them into the business of im-  
porting silver for Governmental ex-  
port, but is sufficient to induce them  
to impound and turn over all such  
coins coming their way. The fear  
which the Government has inspired  
regarding worn Canadian silver and  
the readiness of the banks to accept  
American silver may make the for-  
eign coins more popular with the gen-  
eral public.—Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

Not Fully Cultured.

"Yes," said little Arthur, "since pa-  
struck it rich, and ma and the girls  
have got into society, we have a  
Frenchman to do our cookin', so we eat  
in French, and sing in Italian, and  
think mostly in German; but once in a  
while, when things don't go right and  
pa gets mad, we still have the good old  
English right off the bat."—Chicago  
Journal.

## MONEY SPENT IN LUMPS

Alleged Extravagance in the Agricul-  
tural Department.

SEC. WILSON HAS LARGE POWERS.

For Much of the Appropriations for the Agri-  
cultural Department There is No Return  
Except in the Shape of Scientific Data—  
Scientists Say Their Discoveries Are Cheap  
At Any Price.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—As a  
result of recent disclosures concerning  
affairs in the Department of Agricul-  
ture, Congress will consider at its next  
session the wisdom of continuing to  
make lump-sum appropriations for the  
various bureaus of that department.

The existence of this system is one  
of the explanations of the alleged ex-  
travagance of the present administration  
of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Since 1902 Congress has appropriated,  
under 28 separate headings, the total  
sum of \$23,008,350. Except to keep  
within the general character of the broad  
headings under which these appropri-  
ations were made, Mr. Wilson has had  
practically unlimited discretion as to  
their expenditure.

In the annual appropriation bills, at  
least for the last five years, there has  
been made for each bureau, division or  
office a special provision for salaries.  
All officers, clerks and employees are  
enumerated and their respective salaries  
stipulated. In addition to this, there is  
made an appropriation of a lump sum  
for general expenses.

The appropriation bills simply enu-  
merate a large number of things which  
may be done by expenditure of this ap-  
propriation. For instance, under the  
head of general expenses of the Bu-  
reau of Forestry \$254,000 is appropriated  
"to enable the Secretary of Agriculture  
to experiment and to make and con-  
tinue investigations, and to report on  
forestry, forest reserves, forest fires and  
lumbering, to seek through investiga-  
tions and the planting of native and for-  
eign species suitable trees for treeless  
regions," etc. But just how much or  
how little he shall expend for each pur-  
pose is not stipulated. So it is in the  
Bureau of Plant Industry.

For vegetable, pathological and phy-  
siological investigations \$110,000 is ap-  
propriated this year. A score of things  
which this may be used for are named,  
but there is no specification as to the  
amount which will be spent for each.

When money is appropriated for the  
army or navy it is very carefully item-  
ized. If the Naval Appropriation bill  
contemplates the erection of certain  
buildings at various navy yards each  
building and the maximum cost is stipu-  
lated. But in the Department of Agricul-  
ture it is different.

When the Weather Bureau, in 1903,  
desired to erect a new observatory the  
appropriation bill simply stated that  
\$50,000 was to be made available for the  
purchase of a site and erection of the  
building. For 1904 the Weather Bureau  
asked for another appropriation of \$50,-  
000 for the construction of five build-  
ings, locations not indicated. Five more  
buildings were authorized in each of  
the appropriation accounts for 1905 and  
1906.

The lump-sum appropriations made  
for the various bureaus of the Depart-  
ment of Agriculture include the employ-  
ment of assistance. There are few re-  
strictions as to such employment. Un-  
der the lump-sum system if the chief  
of a scientific bureau has a particular hob-  
by he can ride that hobby at the ex-  
pense of other things which ought to  
be done through expenditure of lump-  
sum appropriations.

For much of the appropriations for the  
Department of Agriculture there is no  
return except in the shape of scientific  
data, and there is no way of determin-  
ing whether the appropriation is eco-  
nomically expended. The scientists say  
that their discoveries are cheap at any  
price.

LONG ROBBER ON RAILROAD TRAIN.

Killed One Man and Wounded a Woman—  
Escape and Capture.

Louisiana, Mo. (Special).—While a  
Chicago and Alton excursion train from  
Bloomington, Ill., to Kansas City was  
crossing the Mississippi River here a  
man on board shot and killed Marion  
Warner, of Secor, Ill., shot and wound-  
ed a woman and robbed a third pas-  
senger. After a hard fight the man  
was arrested and placed in jail here.  
He refused to give his name.

Warner was asleep when the man  
came through the train, asking people  
if they were armed. He awoke Warner  
and asked if he had a revolver. Receiving  
a negative reply, it is stated, he im-  
mediately shot Warner dead. The pas-  
sengers were panic-stricken, and when  
the holdup demanded of a passenger,  
whose name has not been learned, that  
he empty his satchel, emphasizing his  
order with a flourish of his revolver,  
the passenger hastily poured out the  
contents of his satchel and the holdup  
took possession. The robber then fired  
at random in the car, and one woman  
was shot through the arm.

A boiler-maker from Jacksonville, Ill.,  
attempted to arrest the man, but was  
knocked senseless.

Other passengers rallied from their  
fright and the man was overpowered  
and held until the train stopped here,  
when he was turned over to the authori-  
ties and placed in jail.

Claims were made by several that the  
holdup was drunk, and had boasted op-  
enly that he would kill somebody.

According to the statements of the  
passengers, it may be difficult to deter-  
mine whether the killing occurred in  
Illinois or Missouri.

Woman Ball Player Hurt.

Newcastle, Pa. (Special).—In the first  
game of baseball she ever played Mrs.  
William Guidoo, of this city, sustained  
a fracture of three ribs. The game was  
played at the annual outing of the Pri-  
vative Methodist Church, at Willow Grove,  
four miles south of here. Teams were  
picked up with several women on each  
side. When Mrs. Guidoo went to bat  
she turned away from the first ball,  
which struck her in the side, fracturing  
three ribs.

## THE NEWS IN SHORT ORDER

Domestic.

A trial of unusual interest is in progress  
at Rome, Ga., in which Capt. W.  
T. Sanford is accused of the murder of  
George Wright, whom he suspected of  
too close intimacy with his wife. If  
she would confess such intimacy he  
would be acquitted. This she refuses  
to do.

At Frenchburg, Menifee county, Ky.,  
Mrs. Julia McGraw will be tried on  
the charge of administering fatal poison  
to Mrs. Martha Vocum, aged 65 years,  
and of the serious poisoning of Mrs.  
Silas Bowling and of two women named  
Botts.

As illustrating the needs of preachers  
in the West, it is stated that 15 per cent.  
of the Protestant churches of Nebraska  
are without pastors.

Two men were killed, two were severely  
injured and six were hurt in an  
accident at a mine of the Union Pacific  
Coal Company, at Cumberland, Wyo.

Seventeen buildings in Orishonia, Pa.,  
were destroyed by fire, and for a short  
time the whole place was threatened  
with destruction.

A sailor died of yellow fever in the  
New York Detention Hospital. This is  
the second fatal case of the fever in  
the hospital.

Gen. Roy Stone, who served in the  
Civil and Spanish-American Wars, died  
at his home, in Mendham, N. J., aged  
72 years.

An eight-year-old girl was killed, one  
man and one woman were seriously in-  
jured by the collision of a trolley car  
and a buggy.

At Asheville, N. C., Miss Lola Walker  
is suing Robert Edwards for \$50,000  
for alleged breach of promise to marry  
her.

The Russians are handicapped by the  
lack of a spokesman to cope with Mr.  
Sato, of the Japanese Embassy.

The British steamer Barnton, Cap-  
tain McGregor, from Port DePax,  
Hayti, for Chester, Pa., arrived at the  
Delaware Breakwater with 15 of her  
crew ill with what is believed to be  
malaria fever. The vessel was remanded  
to the government quarantine sta-  
tion at Reedy Island, Del., for fumiga-  
tion and observation.

William W. Russell, newly appointed  
American minister to Venezuela, and  
ex-Judge W. J. Calhoun, whom Presi-  
dent Roosevelt has appointed special  
commissioner to Venezuela, sailed from  
New York for Caracas on the Red "D" Steamer  
Philadelphia.

Loretta H. Phiffer, aged 20 years, was  
found in a dying condition on the steps  
of the late Chief of Police Sullivan, at  
North Bergen, N. J. It is stated that  
she was taken from her escort by two  
men who claimed to be policemen.

Thomas Walton Stanford, of Mel-  
bourne, brother of the late California  
senator, has offered to donate a valu-  
able collection of antiques to the Leland  
Stanford, Jr., University.

It is stated by growers that the Con-  
necticut peach crop this year will be  
the largest ever harvested.

The United Sulphur, Copper and Iron  
Company was incorporated at Trenton,  
with a capital of \$12,000,000.

Archbishop Chapelle has been stricken  
with yellow fever. His condition is not  
regarded as serious.

At Portland, Me., the United States  
jury for the second time was unable to  
agree in the case in which Congressman  
Williamson and others are charged with  
conspiring to suborn perjury in con-  
nection with securing public lands il-  
legally.

The captain of the French ship As-  
nieres, from Swansea to New York, re-  
ported the finding of a dozen capped  
fuses among the coal of his ship. He  
believed there was a plot to blow up  
the steamer in mid-ocean.

In the suit for divorce against Mrs.  
Grace Culver Taggart in Wooster, O.,  
testimony seriously reflecting on her  
character was given by a Filipino girl  
who served in the Taggart household  
in Manila.

Henry W. Manger, who was sentenced  
at Oswego, N. Y., to death in the elec-  
tric chair for murder, has accepted his  
sentence and has requested his attor-  
neys not to take an appeal.

Mrs. John G. Carlisle, wife of the  
former Secretary of the Treasury, died  
at Babylon, L. I., where she was spend-  
ing the summer.

In New York state prisons the tin  
plate, cup and saucer have been dis-  
carded, and for them glazed pottery has  
been substituted.

Minister Barratt, while in San Fran-  
cisco, expressed the opinion that the  
Chinese boycott has caused unnecessary  
alarm.

Precautionary measures have been  
taken in Philadelphia against yellow  
fever.

Foreign.

The Russian newspaper Novoe Vremya  
publishes by inspiration an article writ-  
ten in 1859 by Alexander Hertz, which  
urges adoption of the fundamental principles  
of the American Constitution.

Commander Akizawa, who was in the  
battle of the Sea of Japan, in a care-  
fully prepared study, said it proved the  
advantage of gunnery, the battleships  
and tactics, as against the destroyer  
and the torpedo boat.

The treasury in Opatoff, Russian Pol-  
and, was attacked by 40 armed men,  
who killed or wounded all the watchmen  
guarding the buildings. The robbers  
secured \$10,000.

The German government has inti-  
mated to Morocco that it does not de-  
sire to secure any concessions pending  
the conference.

The Japanese are reported to have  
burned all the buildings on the shores  
of Castries Bay, after which they re-  
embarked.

The Japanese are said to have con-  
centrated 430,000 infantry, with 16,000  
cannon, in Manchuria.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce  
at Shanghai, which started the boy-  
cott of American goods, is now trying  
to stop it.

The Governor of German East Africa  
wired the announcement of an up-  
rising of the natives in the Maturin  
Mountains.

Detectives raided a coffee-house in  
Warsaw and captured a number of so-  
cial democrats, of whom 30 were re-  
leased.

An American pilgrimage left Rome  
last night, whence they will go to  
the Vatican.

## THEY MEET AS FRIENDS

Impressive Introduction of Peace En-  
voys By President Roosevelt.

GIVEN GRAND BUFFET LUNCHEON.

Pomp and Ceremony Observed, Yet There  
Was Characteristic American Simplicity and  
Frankness—Elaborate Decorations of Flow-  
ers, Flags Being Omitted so as Not to Invite  
Offense to Either Party.

President Roosevelt's Toast.

"Gentlemen: I propose a  
toast to which there will be no  
answer and to which I ask you  
in silence, standing. I drink to  
the welfare and prosperity of the  
sovereigns and people of the  
great nations whose representa-  
tives have met one another on  
this ship. It is my most earnest  
hope and prayer, in the interest  
of not only these two great pow-  
ers, but of all mankind, that a  
just and lasting peace may  
speedily be concluded between  
them."

Oyster Bay, L. I. (Special).—History  
was made at Oyster Bay. Russians  
and Japanese clasped hands and greet-  
ed one another with all outward evi-  
dence of cordiality, and for the first  
time since nations began to have re-  
lations one with another an Executive  
of a great power received the envoys of  
two belligerent countries on a mission  
of peace.

President Roosevelt, on behalf of the  
United States and its people, extended  
formal greetings to the representatives  
of Russia and Japan, introduced the  
plenipotentiaries to one another and en-  
couraged them at an elaborate buffet  
luncheon, at which Russians and Jap-  
anese fraternized as comrades rather than  
as enemies.

During the luncheon President Roose-  
velt proposed a notable toast, in which  
he expressed the "earnest hope and  
prayer, in the interest not only of these  
two great powers, but of all civilized  
mankind, that a just and lasting peace  
may speedily be concluded between  
them."

The occasion was impressive. It was  
attended not by pomp and ceremony,  
but by a simplicity and frankness char-  
acteristic of the President and the peo-  
ple of America.

Due honor was paid the distinguished  
guests of the President and of the coun-  
try, and they were received with all the  
dignity to which their exalted rank en-  
titled them.

The day was ideal. After the sun had  
burned away the haze of early morning  
the weather was delightful. A brisk  
breeze just tipped the waves of Long  
Island Sound with silver, tempering at  
the same time the heat of the sun's  
rays.

The handsome war yacht Mayflower,  
one of the most beautiful vessels of the  
United States Navy, on which the formal  
reception of the Russian and Jap-  
anese plenipotentiaries took place, swung  
easily at anchor just at the entrance of  
Oyster Bay from Long Island Sound.

A quarter of a mile away was the dis-  
patch boat Dolphin, the favorite cruis-  
ing vessel of several Presidents of the  
United States. Two miles out in the  
sound the cruiser Galveston was an-  
chored, in waiting to convey the ves-  
sels bearing the envoys to the seat of  
the Washington peace conference at  
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

The Mayflower is in command of  
Commander Cameron McR. Winslow,  
President Roosevelt's naval aid, who  
was detailed to this duty as a special  
mark of distinction to the peace com-  
mission by the President. Before the  
arrival of the President and the envoys  
the cabins of the Mayflower were hand-  
somerly decorated with flowers. The  
luncheon table in the main saloon was  
laden with flowers.

The flower used principally in the  
decorations was the gladiolus—a recent-  
ly created variety known as "American."  
It is a superb purple blossom, which at  
first glance gives the observer the im-  
pression of a rare orchid.

No attempt was made to decorate the  
cabins of the vessels with flags, care be-  
ing taken to avoid every feature of the  
ceremony attendant upon the reception  
not in the slightest way to offend the  
sensibilities of the guests of the occasion.

In order that no questions of prece-  
dence should arise, it was determined  
that the luncheon should be a buffet af-  
fair. In this way was avoided the nec-  
essity of seating the envoys at table  
with the President.

Secretary Wilson's Investigation.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Secre-  
tary of Agriculture Wilson admitted  
that a rigid investigation is being made  
into the condition of affairs in the Bu-  
reau of Animal Industry, as a result  
of the admission by Dr. E. F. Salmon,  
chief of the bureau, that for six years  
prior to 1902 he was a silent partner  
of George E. Howard, now vice presi-  
dent of the George E. Howard Printing  
Company, which has had contracts for  
printing meat inspection labors.

Charred Body in Cellar.

Muscatine, Iowa (Special).—The  
charred body of Carl Brady, an old fish-  
erman, was found in an abandoned cel-  
lar on an island in the Mississippi  
River. Josephine Collett and William  
Nagle, who were living in Brady's  
houseboat, were arrested and Nagle de-  
clared that the woman killed Brady.  
Miss Collett and Nagle are paroled State  
prisoners, having been sentenced from  
Fairfield, Iowa, for horse stealing. Brady  
was reputed to have much money on  
his person, distrusting banks.

Higher Insurance Rates.

Buffalo (Special).—The Manufactur-  
ers' Club of this city has appointed a  
committee to investigate fire insurance  
rates. The local board of underwriters  
recently announced an advance of 35  
per cent. in the existing rates, notwith-  
standing the fact that improvements  
have been made in the water system in  
the downtown district. Negotiations  
have been opened with other cities where  
similar advances had been announced  
with a view of co-operation in an ef-  
fort to force the insurance companies  
to recede from their position.

## LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS

Secretary Wilson, of the Department  
of Agriculture, contemplates issuing or-  
ders designed to prohibit employees of  
his department from engaging in out-  
side enterprises.

According to reports received